

AN UPRISING AGAINST VICE.

CALL FOR A LARGE MEETING AT THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The proposal is to convene in the work and to supervise it if necessary. Since the proposal is to convene Vice Bishop Potter will supply addresses for Police Trials.

Action by the Chamber of Commerce in sympathy with the movement to rid the city of rampant vice followed so quickly after the address of Bishop Potter, in which he suggested the organization of a Citizens' Vigilance Committee, that it was by some supposed that it was the address of the Bishop's that inspired the Chamber of Commerce's action. The last of the appeal was made at the meeting on Friday in St. Paul's chapel, on the same evening members of the Chamber of Commerce sent out cards addressed to great numbers of conspicuous citizens, inviting them to a meeting to consider action against the Chamber of Commerce's action. The letter is as follows:

"New York, Nov. 23, 1900.

"The agitation which has for some time been made in several important quarters, to assure ways and means through which it would be possible to suppress the vice which has been so rampant in many parts of this city, is well understood without requiring explanation.

"It appears important, so that these diverse efforts shall become utilized for the single purpose of purifying the community from the vice which no doubt exists in it, that independent action be taken, with a view of co-ordinating, and, if necessary, supervising what is being done to this end.

"For the purpose of conferring on the existing situation, you are respectfully invited to attend a meeting to be held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, No. 25 Nassau street, on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 27, at 2 P. M. Yours respectfully,

ABRAHAM S. HEWITT, JOHN E. PARSONS,
CHARLES STEWART WILLIAM H. BALDWIN,
LEVI P. MORTON, GEORGE FORSTER PRATT,
JOHN S. KENNEDY, BOB
JOHN D. CROMBIE, JACOB H. SCHIFF,
JOHN HANSEN-KROGARD.

The fact that the Chamber of Commerce letter followed so quickly the Bishop's address in St. Paul's chapel was a mere coincidence. The question had been under discussion among certain members of the Chamber of Commerce for several days and the action taken was decided upon as early as Thursday. Mr. Jacob H. Schiff was one of the prime movers in the call for a meeting, but all who were asked to permit the use of their names on the circular consented promptly.

From conversation with several signers of the circular yesterday it was learned that no definite plan of procedure has been decided upon.

"I do not think any of the gentlemen who signed the invitation to the meeting has a distinct idea as yet of what is to be done or what is to be done," said Mr. J. H. Hansen-Kroger last evening. "That will be left for the meeting itself to decide. We all know the state of affairs in the city, and while it may be uncertain just what we should do, it is plain that it is high time something was done. There is a feeling that an investigation set on foot by Mr. Croker is not sincere, that it is started merely to forestall other and more serious inquiries, and that it would result at best only in the overlooking of one locality for the purpose of cor-

recting the other. It is necessary, however, to have the police look her up. And that represented the office day's business at the headquarters. There is to be a meeting of the committee on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock and another on Friday. Purifier Plattzek said yesterday that the committee meant business and that the public would find out the fact very soon. They are collecting evidence, he said, which they are handing over to the police to act on. If the police don't get the cases well on to the Grand Jury, the regular meeting days of the committee are Monday and Friday.

A member of the Rescue Band, which endeavored to rescue girls who have gone wrong, said yesterday that the Red Light district is closed down as far as the handling of vice is concerned. The members of the Rescue Band go from resort to resort and endeavor to induce the inmates to quit the life they are leading.

We are generally admitted to most of these places without any trouble. They don't like it but they think it better to let us in. On Friday night we were able to get into but one house. They had all abandoned their former methods of soliciting and the inmates were huddled together in upstairs rooms instead of in the parlors and out in the hallways as was the case before the present crusade began."

MANFIELD'S RUDE KISSES.

Actress Katharine Grey Spikes Whose Left Him.

Katharine Grey, the actress, tells in an amended complaint more definitely her reasons for leaving the Richard Mansfield company. In the action she has pending in the Supreme Court to recover \$3,000 damages for breach of a contract to employ her as leading actress. The contract was made on Sept. 20, 1900, and was to run for thirty weeks at \$125 a week. She left the company on Dec. 27, 1900, saying that she was compelled to do so by the treatment she had received, and that her health had suffered as a result. The defendant company was not satisfied with the complaint because she did not give the details required so that a court could give the contract had as a matter of law been broken through conduct of the defendant. Through her counsel, Howe & Hummel, she served yesterday the amended complaint with further particulars.

She had played *Rosane* to Mansfield's *Cyrano de Bergerac*. Often in this play, she avers, Mansfield had annoyed her by losing his temper. She says he told her in explanation that it was his privilege to lose his temper, as that was an eccentricity of genius. Her amended complaint proceeds:

"That immediately after this plaintiff entered into the said contract the said defendant, by its agents, servants and employees and representatives, more particularly one Richard Mansfield, who was an officer and agent of the said defendant, in consequence of the plaintiff's refusal to accept undue attention from the said Mansfield and allow him familiarity, with her the said Mansfield being in complete charge of the performance given by the said defendant, abused and ill-treated this plaintiff, that while this plaintiff was on the stage giving performance, the said Mansfield, together with a certain woman, a member of the said company, sat in the wings and disturbed this plaintiff in the rendition of the part assigned to her, and mocked and mimicked her so that plaintiff became nervous and unable to perform the services for which she had contracted. That subsequently one Albert M. Palmer, another servant and agent of said defendant, notified this plaintiff that the said Mansfield had refused to appear on the stage with this plaintiff and that as this plaintiff, therefore, would not be permitted to perform on the stage

BURIED 33 YEARS IN JAIL.

CODY COMES OUT BLINKING AT THE NEW WORLD OF NEW YORK.

Freed by Gov. Roosevelt, Who Commuted His Life Sentence. The Sentence Divorced His Wife. He Thinks He Has a Son. Tall Buildings, Electric Cars, the Elevated, All New.

Thirty-three years and one month ago today Vincent Cody left New York city in the custody of the Sheriff to serve his life out in Sing Sing prison for murder. Yesterday he came back here a free man. All this time he had been striving for the pardon which came at last from Gov. Roosevelt, to find him so wedged into the ways of prison life that he dared not venture forth alone. The changes that had come to New York since his departure were beyond his comprehension and he was staggered as he looked about him when once more in the turmoil of the city's streets. He left here from the old passenger station of the New York Central at Thirty-third street and Tenth avenue. He came back through the great pile of steel and stone and brick at Forty-second street in the year of his departure, 1867, the one-legged elevated road of Dr. Culbert was put into operation in Ninth avenue, running through the Ninth ward, where Cody lived. In the year of his return he finds elevated roads on four avenues, which, though new to him, have been outgrown by the city and are now having their system of traction changed. When his liberty was taken from him even the Tribune building, for so many years boastful of its tall tower, had not been built. He comes back to find it dwarfed by others twice as high. The New York he saw as he stepped out into Forty-second street with blinking eyes was no more the same New York than was the prison mess room the same as the cafe at the Grand Union Hotel, to which he went to lunch.

It was raining when he arrived, but he did not mind it. He went out into the middle of the street and gazed up at the Murray Hill Hotel, the Manhattan, the great depot, the electric cars running into the Fourth avenue tunnel and across Forty-second street, and was so overwhelmed that he could scarcely speak. He was afraid. The noise confused him. He could not remember his way about. There was nothing familiar in any thing he saw, not a single landmark that he could recognize. He wanted to find some friends, for he thought somewhere in this city there would be a few to remember him, but he did not know how to go about it.

Warden Johnson had consented to bring him down, so that he had some one to rely on. The warden took him across to Brooklyn, where he found some relatives and left him in their care to get used to the new order of things. Cody was sentenced to Sing Sing for the murder of John E. Livingston, when he killed in a quarrel at a political meeting in the old Ninth ward. He was sentenced by Justice Ingraham. Every member of the jury which convicted him is dead. He entered Sing Sing on Oct. 25, 1867, at the age of 26 years. There is not a soul in the prison now who was there then. The service of the oldest employee about the place goes back only twenty-five years. When Chief Keeper Connaughton first went there as a keeper Cody had already been eight years working stripes. He had at that time earned the reputation of being the best behaved prisoner in the institution. He kept up his record to the end. In all his term there was never a complaint lodged against him. He was a willing worker and all the keepers

ESSAY ON LIFE INSURANCE.

Fine Ideas on a Great Topic of the Century.

Mr. Darwin P. Kingsley, Third Vice-President of the New York Life Insurance Company, in the November *Independent* writes of "Life Insurance—Its Service and Its Leadership." Among other things Mr. Kingsley says:

"Life insurance as it first took form was a prophecy of the day when man's outlook would be as wide as the world. It was the expression of an idea that was peaceable, unselfish and wise, yet having within it a militant side.

Under certain great leaders this beneficent idea not only prospered, but fought. It preached the doctrine of human fraternity and at the same time vigorously attacked the prejudices, the vices and the provincialisms that scatter and enlitter men and retard progress.

With the beginning of the twentieth century the period of prophecy drew to a close, and the natural period, the time of command and leadership began.

"Earlier than the middle of the nineteenth century there was little place in the world even for its voice of prophecy. Man and his ideas, man and his hopes, man and his conception of the world, were still too provincial, too superstitious and too small. Something like fifty years ago man really began to assume mastery over the earth. Before that he looked at the confines of a single State as we now look at the entire world; he regarded the world as we now regard the solar system. Within two generations the world has so shrunk—or rather man has so expanded—that the mysteries, the superstitions, the fears and the enmities of earlier days have measurably vanished. The monsters that lived beyond the pillars of Hercules have all been slain; the passage to India has been discovered. At last man has intelligently physical dominion over the earth.

"Splendid as all this is from a material standpoint, it represents only the beginning of things for life insurance. Free intercourse between nations, international honor of the highest type in commercial affairs, power of almost instantaneous communication between all parts of the world—all these are necessary preliminaries, but all these are chiefly physical, and the best part of the great conquest which life insurance shall some day record will be its moral achievements. The marvelous physical conquest of the earth by man during the past fifty years has completely outstripped his moral and mental progress during the same period. A moral idea generates slowly; physical revolution may come in a day. For example, steam and electricity have within our generation almost literally reproduced the wonder of the old Greek myths. In that like Minerva they have sprung into being full armed. Their accomplishments have been so tremendous and so rapid that the world hasn't had time to readjust itself to the new conditions and to consider their true significance. As yet these new forces have chiefly wrought physical and not mental or moral changes.

"White prejudices of fear existed they have not much less existed either. They have brought all the world face to face, but whether this action has tended immediately to decrease human suffering, to decrease the probabilities of war, or to increase them is a question of themselves they have not reformed (and probably will not, a condition that has existed from the time when man first took up his struggle for existence. From the beginning man's conflict with nature, with wild beasts and with disease was not so fierce as

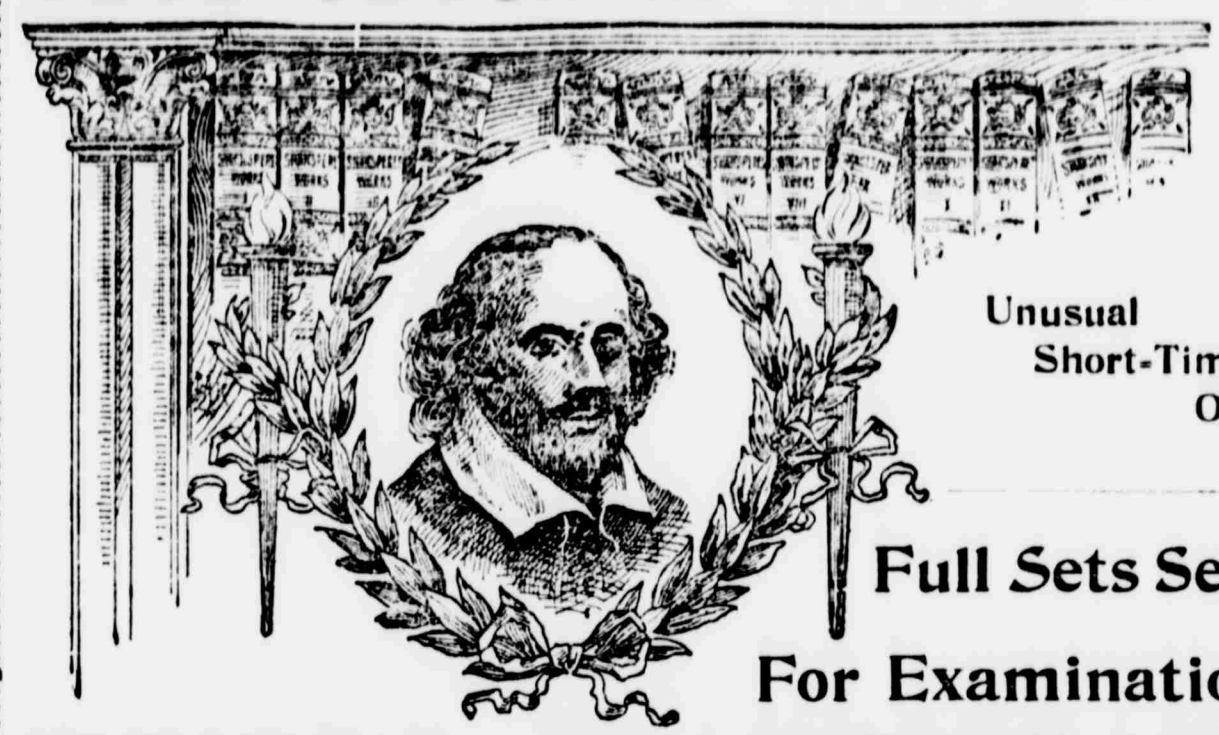
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